

PUT HER OUT OF WHITE HOUSE.

CONGRESSMAN'S SISTER HAD TO BE DRAGGED AWAY.

Mrs. Morris insisted on seeing Roosevelt—Two Policemen and a Negro Carried Her to a Cab—Locked Up, but Released—Representative Hull Is Her Brother.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A sensational scene occurred at the White House this afternoon in which the principal was an elderly woman, Mrs. Miner Morris, the wife of a Washington physician. After permission to see President Roosevelt in the executive offices was refused her and she had declined to leave, Mrs. Morris was forcibly ejected from the building, dragged roughly over a muddy driveway and finally placed in a cab, in which she was taken to a police station and then to the House of Detention. She was shortly released from arrest on a deposit of collateral.

Mrs. Morris is a sister of Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs and one of the Republican leaders in the lower branch of Congress. Friends of Mrs. Morris say that she is on intimate terms with many people of official and social prominence. Representative Hull declined to-night to discuss the case. He was evidently suffering keenly over the notoriety into which Mrs. Morris and himself have been brought, and said he greatly deplored the affair. He admitted that Mrs. Morris was a close relative, but refused to say what the relationship was.

Neighbors of Mrs. Morris said to-night that she was an accomplished musician, a bright and witty woman, and has never shown in their presence any signs of insanity or eccentricity. After her arrest Policeman Frick of the White House force went to the House of Detention and preferred a charge of insanity against her. Physicians who were called in to examine Mrs. Morris pronounced her sane. A charge of disorderly conduct was then preferred against her, and she was released on depositing \$5 as collateral.

Mrs. Morris's husband is a physician. Up to April, 1903, he was employed as a clerk in the Army Medical Museum, a branch of the Surgeon-General's office. At that time he was dismissed under charges, and Mrs. Morris's stated purpose in going to the White House was to tell President Roosevelt the circumstances of her husband's case and to ask for his reinstatement. It is understood that Dr. Morris was dropped from the War Department rolls mainly at the instigation of Representative Hull, Mrs. Morris's brother.

According to what was said this evening by a person who knew the circumstances of the case, Representative Hull had been greatly annoyed by his sister and they are not now on speaking terms. Dr. Morris is in Ohio, where he went, it is said, to be at the bedside of his mother, who is dangerously ill. Since his departure Mrs. Morris has been living at the New Willard Hotel, one of the principal hotels in Washington. At the hotel it was said that Mrs. Morris registered there a week ago.

It was a few minutes before 1:30 o'clock, the hour when the President usually goes to luncheon, that Mrs. Morris appeared at the executive offices. She was dressed in clothes of expensive material and fashion, and in a mode. Handing one of the White House attendants a card on which her name was engraved with "The New Willard" written beneath it in ink, she requested that it be taken to the President. The attendant told Mrs. Morris to take a seat in the lobby with other persons waiting to see the President or his secretary.

In a few minutes Benjamin F. Barnes, assistant secretary to the President, came into the lobby and asked Mrs. Morris what her errand was. She told him that her husband had been dismissed from the public service and that she believed that if she could see the President and talk with him she could convince him that Dr. Morris had suffered an injustice. Mr. Barnes, according to his own statement, replied that it would be impossible to see the President on such an errand.

Mrs. Barnes was persistent, however, and Mr. Barnes at last said, with some emphasis, something which was gained by her some distance along the muddy driveway, and a negro, said to be a White House servant, rushed out from the basement of the mansion and, seizing her by the arm, assisted the officers in half dragging, half carrying the struggling woman to the end of the east terrace, a distance of nearly 100 yards.

During the progress of this enforced journey Mrs. Morris called piteously in hysterical tones to the bystanders, some of whom were expressing indignation at the manner in which she was being treated, to come to her assistance. Her outer clothing was half torn from her body and her gloves, handkerchief, card case and a piece of jewelry were strewn along the way. At the east terrace a cab was called and Mrs. Morris was taken in it to a police station, where she collapsed.

When she recovered she was taken in a cab to the House of Detention. Here Policeman Frick appeared and preferred the charge of insanity, but when the examining physicians pronounced Mrs. Morris to be sane the charge was changed to that of disorderly conduct, and she was released soon on cash collateral deposited by a friend.

Mrs. Morris's identity was not known at the White House. Up to about six months ago she lived with her husband at 2334 Massachusetts avenue, near Sheridan Circle, in the most fashionable residence section of the city.

Dr. Morris was appointed to a special clerkship in the Surgeon-General's office about the time of the Spanish-American war. It was said to-night by a person who claimed to be familiar with his case

that while the cause of his dismissal was not stated in the official records, it was known to have been a consequence of trouble that arose between the Morrises and Representative Hull and other members of the Hull family. This person said that Representative Hull was placed in a very embarrassing and humiliating position through anonymous letters and the circulation of malicious reports, and that relations between himself and the Morrises had been broken off some time before Dr. Morris's dismissal from the Government service.

Whatever cause for offense Mrs. Morris may have given at the White House, there is a great feeling of indignation among those who witnessed the scene there or who have heard the circumstances from witnesses over the manner in which she was handled while being ejected from the executive offices and taken out of the White House grounds.

Mrs. Morris has been twice married. Her first husband was a Mr. Highman of Sedalia, Mo., by whom she had two sons, Locke and Wilbur Highman, now in business in St. Louis. She was divorced from Mr. Highman. She met Dr. Morris abroad and married him about ten years ago. It is understood that Locke and Wilbur Highman have been contributing to their mother's support.

FEATHERSON WAS ACCUSED.

Grout Could Find Nothing in Charges Against Dock Commissioner.

It came out yesterday that about six weeks ago charges were made to the Mayor against the then Dock Commissioner Featherston to the effect that Mr. Featherston had let city contracts to companies in which he was interested. The principal charge was made that Mr. Featherston was really the head of the Phoenix Contracting Company and that to this company he had awarded several contracts for filling in connection with the Chelsea dock improvements. It was also asserted that Mr. Featherston was interested in the Continental Asphalt Company and the Sand and Gravel Company, which also received contracts from the city.

When the charges were made to him the Mayor handed them over to Comptroller Grout and asked him to investigate. Just before the Comptroller's term of office ended he made a report to the Mayor. Mr. Grout reported substantially that he had been unable to discover anything which would tend to sustain the accusations.

Mr. Featherston said last night that the motive behind the charges was political spite, and that they had been inspired by certain individuals who wished to blacken his character at a time when the question of his reappointment to office was to be considered by the Mayor.

"I sold out my interests in the three companies when I was appointed Commissioner of Docks," he said. "I sold my holdings in the companies to William Sykes, a coffee broker, and it was a genuine transaction. Neither I nor any one related to me at any time while I was in office held a share of stock in either of the companies. So far as the dumping contracts given to the Phoenix Company are concerned, the company paid during my administration 12 to 15 cents a cubic foot for the privileges, while during Seth Low's administration it paid only from 10 to 12 cents."

MILLIONS E. L. HARPER OWES.

Judgment 18 Years Old Still Stands Against Man Who Begun Over Again.

Judgment for \$2,290,333.33 was ordered by Judge Cox in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Edward L. Harper, who was associated with Eugene Zimmerman and other capitalists in Cincinnati in the famous wheat corner of 1887.

Harper was vice-president of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati and a rising financier when he went into the corner. After about \$6,000,000 of the bank's securities and deposits had been used in holding up the market, the bank broke. After a long fight the depositors got 58 per cent. of their money.

DEFRAUDING STATE OF TAXES.

Charges Against Chief Clerk Merrill of the State Comptroller's Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Charges have been made, Comptroller Kelsey against John Merrill, chief clerk in the Bureau of Corporation Taxes of the State Comptroller's office, by Frank White. Mr. White is a corporation lawyer who has business with this bureau. He charges Merrill with incompetency, neglect of duty, favoritism in the performance of his work, wilful and intentional misconduct, incapacity and inefficiency, which charges, Mr. White believes, unfit him to discharge the duties of his position and enable corporations to escape the payment of full taxes.

The eight specifications of acts charging Mr. Merrill with assisting in defrauding the State of taxes are stated in the charges. He is charged with illegally reducing the tax of the American Tobacco Company \$6,000 and an illegal reduction of \$1,300 from the American Cigar Company tax.

Mr. White charges that some of the reductions were made at the instance of Charles Kilmer, Mr. Merrill's predecessor in the department. At his behest, Mr. White charges, illegal reductions have been made by Mr. Merrill in the taxes of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company of New York city, the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company and Francis M. Leggett & Co. of New York city.

Other corporations who are charged with having escaped paying their full taxes are Simpson Crawford Company, the Siegel Cooper Company, the Marvel Company, a New Jersey corporation doing business in this State and represented by Attorney & Beekman of Brooklyn; the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Manufacturing Commercial Company, the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, the Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Company and the National Candy Company.

Mr. White charges that lawyers other than the ones friendly to Mr. Merrill have to do business strictly in accordance with law in his bureau.

For people who are in a hurry, and yet want perfect comfort in traveling, the New York Central offers unequalled facilities.—Ad.

HEPBURN PUTS IN A RATE BILL.

EMBODIES VIEWS SET FORTH IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Provides That the Membership of the Interstate Commission Shall Be Increased From Seven to Nine and Largely Increases the Commission's Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to-day introduced his bill to regulate railroad rates. The measure follows in general terms the recommendations of the President's message upon the subject and also embodies some of Mr. Hepburn's own views. It amends the Interstate Commerce act affecting common carriers and adds several new sections. It also increases the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine, and stipulates that they shall be appointed by the President for a term of nine years and receive salaries of \$10,000 a year each. Not more than five men of the same political party shall be appointed. The powers of the Commission are largely increased under the bill.

The bill defines the meaning of "common carrier" and the term "railroad" and prescribes the method of publishing tariff rates, including joint routes and through rates, and that these shall be just and reasonable. Any unjust or unreasonable rate is declared to be unlawful, and it is also declared to be unlawful to charge, collect or demand any rate in excess of the published rate. Failure to publish rates makes the common carrier amenable to a writ of mandamus issued by any circuit court of the United States, and failure to comply with the requirements is punishable for contempt, the Commission being empowered to apply for an injunction against any common carrier to restrain it from doing a transportation business until the provisions of the bill stated are complied with.

Upon complaint and full hearing on any charge of unjust rates the Commission is authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe "what in its judgment will be just and reasonable and fairly remunerative maximum rates" in place of those held to be "unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial" in violation of the act. The Commission is further empowered to order that the common carrier shall not collect rates in excess of the maximum which it (the Commission) shall prescribe. The same power is given the Commission respecting through routes and maximum joint rates.

In case the shipper renders any service in connection with the transportation of his property, the commission is empowered to determine what is a reasonable charge to be paid by the carrier therefor. The method of procedure for recovery of damages is prescribed. The penalty sections of the bill provide that violation of the order of the commission fixing just and reasonable rates shall subject any carrier, officer, representative, agent or otherwise to a fine of \$5,000 for each offense. The forfeiture is to be paid into the United States Treasury and recoverable as in a civil suit.

It is made the duty of the various District Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of such forfeitures, and the commission is authorized to engage special counsel to assist such prosecution, with the consent of the Attorney-General.

In the event of the failure of a carrier to obey the order of the commission, any injured party or the commission itself may apply to a Circuit Judge for the enforcement of the order, and the court shall enforce the order by injunction. Appeal from such action is made to the Supreme Court of the United States. The existing provision of the anti-trust law is made applicable to such cases. A new section is added to the Interstate Commerce act providing for rehearings.

The bill requires common carriers to make full annual reports to the commission, showing in detail capital stock issued, amounts paid for the same, dividends, surplus fund, cost and value of property franchises and equipment, as well as number and salaries of employees, accidents and their causes, improvements, earnings, receipts, operating expenses and all other information pertaining to their business. Failure to report within the time prescribed by the commission is punishable by a forfeiture of \$100 for each day the report is delayed.

The bill gives the commission access to all records and accounts kept by carriers, and the authority to employ special agents and examiners to inspect the same. Failure to keep records as prescribed by the commission is punishable by a forfeiture of \$500 for each offense. A false entry is declared to be a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$5,000, or a term of imprisonment not less than one or more than three years or both.

A bill was also introduced by Representative Hoag (Rep., Cal.) to abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission and create in its stead a transportation commission consisting of three members. The measure defines the powers of the proposed transportation commission relative to the fixing of railroad rates.

A bill to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to fixing rates was also introduced by Representative Smith (Dem., Tex.).

The Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate will meet to-morrow, and Chairman Elkins will explain the bill, of which he is author, regulating railroad rates. No definite action is expected at the meeting to-morrow, for Senator Doolittle has a bill that will claim the committee's attention at some subsequent meeting. The bill of the minority will be presented, explained and considered. The prediction made some time ago that the Senate committee would probably not act until after the House had passed a bill seems to be borne out by the trend of events.

NO STAY FOR LEWIS JARVIS.

Justice Fitzgerald Finds in Record No Sufficient Error.

The application of Thomas P. Wickes of Lewis Jarvis fame for a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay of sentence, pending his appeal from his conviction on a charge of blackmail, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald, who said that he could find in the record of the trial no prejudicial error such as would warrant the granting of a certificate.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S WEDDING.

The President Announces That It Will Take Place Feb. 17 in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth, according to an announcement made to-day by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, will take place on Saturday, February 17, at noon. The ceremony will be performed in the East Room of the White House.

Announcement of the date of the wedding was formally made by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt just prior to the reception at the White House to-night to the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The ceremony will be performed by the Episcopal Bishop of Washington, the Right Rev. Henry V. Satterlee, assisted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, the church which Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt attend. The ceremony will be followed by a breakfast to be served in the state dining room. No details have been announced regarding this function, but it is the general impression that the company will be composed entirely of relatives and personal friends, and that no rights will be accorded to official position on this historic occasion. This will be following the precedent set by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on the occasion of Miss Roosevelt's debut.

There are many rumors about the ushers Mr. Longworth will select. So far, only two in Washington have accepted this honor: Benson Forker, son of the Ohio Senator, and Representative Robert Adams of Pennsylvania. It is understood that Buckner Wallingford of Cincinnati will attend his brother-in-law as best man, and that Viscount De Chambrun, also a brother-in-law of Mr. Longworth, will be among his attendants. The Ambassador to Vienna, the Hon. Bellamy Storer, whose wife is an aunt of the prospective bridegroom, has applied to the State Department for leave of absence in order to be present with Mrs. Storer at the wedding.

EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS TOWN.

Serious Disturbances in Nicaragua—The Volcano Santiago Breaks Out Again.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

PANAMA, Jan. 4.—There have been serious earthquakes in Nicaragua.

The town of Masaya has been destroyed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Arthur O. Wallace, Vice-Consul of the United States at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, has informed the State Department that an earthquake has destroyed Masaya.

The disaster was caused by the eruption of the volcano Santiago. Mr. Wallace's dispatch indicates that the earthquake was most disastrous.

Masaya is a town of 20,000 inhabitants in the department of Masaya, adjoining the department of Granada, and is about thirteen miles by rail northwest of the city of Granada. It is near the foot of the volcano variously called Masaya and Santiago, which is 5,000 feet high.

The town of Masaya has more than once been threatened with destruction by an eruption of the volcano, which is only three miles away. In January, 1902, when the volcano had been in eruption for several weeks, it became exceedingly violent, menacing the surrounding country with ruin. There were several earthquakes, the shocks at Masaya being particularly violent.

In September, 1905, the volcano broke out again with great violence, throwing water and hot rocks over a considerable area. Millions of coffee trees on plantations adjacent to the volcano were destroyed by the hot water that fell upon them.

TO PAY PRESIDENT'S FARES.

Bill Introduced Allowing Him \$15,000 a Year for Transportation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative McCall (Rep., Mass.) wants the President to be absolutely independent of the railroads and not to be put to the necessity of accepting their favors or paying for transportation out of his own pocket. To-day he introduced a bill providing that the President shall be allowed \$15,000 each year for purposes of transportation.

Mr. McCall believes that the President should travel and come in contact with the people, but that neither the railroads nor the Executive himself should be made to bear the expense.

THE 80-CENT GAS BILL.

Senator Page Tells the Governor That He Thinks of Introducing It Again.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Higgins talked with Senator Page to-day, and when questioned about it to-night the Governor said that the Senator had said that he thought of introducing again the eighty-cent gas bill for New York city. When asked if the State Gas Commission did not have the authority to fix the price of gas in New York the Governor said he thought that it had. It had been thought when the commission was created that the Mayor would have entered complaint and asked for a reduced rate be fixed, but he did not take any steps, and it was not until Senator Page brought the matter before the commission, the Governor said, that it could begin its investigation.

The Governor said he was disappointed at the failure of the eighty-cent gas bill in the last Legislature. He said he had done all that he had thought it proper for him to do.

THE NEW SUBWAYS.

Application for Appointment of Commission Already Made.

On the application of the Rapid Transit Commissioners the Appellate Division directed yesterday that advertisements be published in The Sun and six other daily newspapers reciting that an application was pending before the court for the appointment of three commissioners who shall determine the advisability of constructing new subways along the routes indicated in the papers on file with the court.

The routes are for the projected Third avenue, Lexington avenue and Seventh and Eighth avenue subways. The commissioners will hold hearings at which property holders along the routes may appear, either in person or by counsel. The motion for the appointment of commissioners will be argued on January 29.

GOLF TOURNAMENTS, PINEHURST, N. C.

January 15 to 20. Special rates via Seaboard Air Line. Office 118 Broadway.—Ad.

DR. NORTON, TOO, WOULD KILL.

MAN OF LETTERS JOINS MISS HALL'S 'EASY DEATH' CULT.

Declares It Is a Duty to Put Out of the World the Insane, the Hopelessly Sick, the Old and the Victims of Accidents—Wrong to Prolong a Life of Torture.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Dr. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, man of letters and translator of Dante's "Divine Comedy," has joined forces with Miss Anne S. Hall of Cincinnati and with Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth in their campaign for the killing off of the hopelessly insane, hopelessly diseased and victims of accidents.

Miss Hall during the meeting of the American Humane Association in Philadelphia last October presented resolutions calling for approval of "the practice of physicians who in cases of hopeless suffering make painless the last hours of life by an anesthetic" and protesting against "the practice of prolonging by artificial means the agonies of incurable diseases."

The resolution also called for the adoption by railroads of recommendations by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth providing for the killing by anesthetics of injured and imprisoned victims of railroad wrecks or other accidents.

The resolution was defeated, but Miss Hall is continuing her campaign, and Miss Norton letter it is thought will give much impetus to her work.

Dr. Norton was formerly professor of literature at Harvard. He was a friend of Longfellow and Lowell, and with them made the famous translation of the "Divine Comedy." He bore his letter "An appeal to reason as well as compassion," addresses Miss Hall, and writes:

"You ask me to express my opinion, in such form that it may be given to the public, concerning the prolongation of life by medical or surgical science when it can be prolonged only at the cost of misery.

"The matter has of late acquired new claim for consideration owing to the rapid advance in knowledge and in skill alike of physicians and surgeons, and to the application of this increasing knowledge and skill to the lengthening of wretched lives.

"The principle that it is a duty to prolong every human life as long as possible, at whatever cost, has hitherto been generally accepted.

"Its main support has been the doctrine of the sacredness of human life, and this has been reinforced by two practical considerations of great weight: one, the freedom of physician, surgeon or bystander from all responsibility of decision of a question grave in any case and in which a mistake in judgment might be severely blameworthy; the other, the natural desire on the part of members of the medical and surgical profession to exhibit the resources of their art in mastering extreme difficulties.

"The doctrine and the practice have both been pressed too far. There is no ground to hold every human life as inviolably sacred, and to be preserved, no matter what results to the individual, or to others. On the contrary there are cases to which every reasonable consideration urges that the end should be put. Setting aside all doubtful cases, no right thinking man would hesitate to give a dose of laudanum, sufficient to end suffering and life together, to the victim of an accident from the torturing effects of which recovery was impossible, however many hours of misery might be added to conscious life by stimulants or surgical operations.

"Nor should a reasonable man hesitate to hasten death in the case of a mortal disease such, for example, as cancer when it has reached the stage of incessant severe pain and when the patient desires to die.

"The prolongation of life in such a case, by whatever means, is mere criminal cruelty.

"Or take another instance, that of an old person whose mind has become a chaos of wild imaginings productive of constant distress not only to the sufferer, but to all who live with and attend him. The plain duty in such a case is not to prolong, but to shorten life.

"It is not to be hoped that a superstition so deeply rooted in tradition as that of the duty of prolonging life at any cost will readily yield to the arguments of reason or the pleadings of compassion, but the discussion of the subject in its various aspects may lead gradually to a more enlightened public opinion and to the consequent relief of much misery."

ANOTHER MAYOR BARS "SAPHO."

Miss Nethersole Prohibited From Playing the Part at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—Mayor Dickinson to-day forbade the presentation of "Sapho" by Olga Nethersole in this city next Monday night.

Protests had been made by clergymen, and when Louis Nethersole, business manager for the actress, asked for a license the Mayor mentioned the objections. Mr. Nethersole offered to read the play to the Mayor, but his Honor pleaded an important engagement, and Miss Nethersole will appear in "Sapho" to-morrow.

The Mayor's decision has met with much adverse criticism and it is said not to reflect public sentiment or public opinion.

TAGGART'S OPPONENTS WIN.

Indiana Democratic Boss Still Hopes Hope on Division in Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—Members of the Democratic State central committee, which will meet in this city on Monday next for organization, were chosen in three Congress districts to-day, and in two of the conventions the anti-Taggart forces landed their man, giving that faction a majority of one on the committee.

The opposition is not agreed upon a candidate for the chairmanship. Some of the committee are for Sweeney, some for Risk, and others for Hendrix, but they seem to be one on the question of wresting control of the organization from Taggart and putting a representative of the Bryan element at the helm.

Taggart's friends to-night admit that the opposition has a majority of the committee, but insist that it cannot agree upon a candidate. They think this is an element of weakness and that if Taggart does not succeed in electing O'Brien he will be at least able to dictate the chairman and in this way will retain hold on the party organization.

Bedford Sparkling Water—"The Vintage Water" is a bottle or split. Unexcelled for highball. Try it. Dining cars, service is a carte.—Ad.

THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.

Runs daily to Buffalo, with sleeping car through to Chicago. Leaves N. Y. at noon. Lehigh Valley R. R. Dining cars, service is a carte.—Ad.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 23.

Eighteen Others Seriously Injured—Third Accident in Six Months.

BLUEFIELDS, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Twenty-three miners were killed by an explosion at the mines of the Coaldale Coal and Coke Company to-day. Eighteen others were seriously injured.

It was the third explosion within six months in the Pocahontas coal field and the most disastrous.

The blast came soon after the men had entered the mine for work, and without a moment's warning.

Following the explosion a sheet of flame came from the mine. With a will the rescuers set to work, and after several hours were able to reach the bodies of the dead and injured and bring some of them from the mine.

The medical staff of the city was reinforced by every physician in the country for miles around, with the result that the injured received prompt attention.

The town hall was converted into a morgue and hospital, where the bodies of the dead and injured were taken.

Officials of the mining company have refused to make any statement as to the cause of the explosion, but have devoted their time to conducting the work of rescue and affording relief to the families of the dead and dying.

KAISER BOSS IF WAR COMES.

Tells von Moltke He'll Find Job of Being Chief of Staff a Peace Snare.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—In connection with numerous press attacks upon the appointment of Gen. Count von Moltke as Chief of the General Staff, the *Stadtsbürger Zeitung*, a military journal, says that Gen. von Moltke was unwilling to accept the appointment and told the Kaiser so. His Majesty replied:

"In time of war I myself will be Chief of the General Staff. You will find the work in time of peace easy enough."

DIDN'T TELL HIS FAMILY.

Assistant Attorney-General Russell in Hospital Since Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Charles W. Russell, one of the assistant Attorney-Generals, who has been an officer of the Department of Justice for many years, is recovering from a surgical operation at the George Washington University Hospital. Mr. Russell left his home during a Christmas party in which his son and several other young persons were engaged, telling members of his family that he was obliged to leave town on business for a fortnight. He had told the Attorney-General the same thing. He went to the hospital, where the operation was performed, and the fact of his illness did not become known to his family or to the Department of Justice until yesterday.

SHEEHAN BACK IN TAMMANY.

Once Its Leader, but Croker Ousted Him and Put in Murphy.

John C. Sheehan is back in the Tammany fold after an exile of about six years. He was elected last night a member of the general committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly district. George F. Sennell is the leader of the district, and the meeting at which Mr. Sheehan was received back into Tammany was held at the Seneca Club, 128 East Thirty-first street, the headquarters of the district organization.

Mr. Sheehan became the leader of Tammany Hall in 1897 and held on to the job until Richard Croker ousted him and resumed the reins. Sheehan hung to Tammany for a couple of years, but finally broke away and formed the Greater New York Democracy. In the fusion movement of four years ago the G. N. Y. D. helped to elect Seth Low, but it died a natural death last year. Meanwhile Croker had turned the management over to the triumvirs, Murphy, McMahon and Haffen, of whom Murphy succeeded to the leadership.

THREATENED DUEL STIRS SPAIN.

Efforts Making to Prevent Aged Marquis and His Nephew Fighting.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The politicians and society people here are deeply interested in a threatened duel between Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, president of the Royal Historical Society, and ex-Prime Minister Montero Rios, growing out of a political quarrel.

The Marquis, who is 82 years old, challenged Gen. Rios, who is 77. Seconds were appointed, but, considering the age of the disputants, instead of furthering a combat, informed the authorities, who are now seeking to prevent a meeting.

The respective positions of the Marquis and Gen. Rios are hotly championed by the sections of the Liberal party to which each belongs. The row seems to have caused a serious cleavage in the party, crippling its political activities.

NAB CADILLAC CIGAR MAN.

Revenue Men Say He Sold Domestic Cigars Out of Imported Boxes.

John F. Snyder, who runs the cigar stands in the Cadillac and had a stand in the Marlborough up to a month ago, was arrested by Revenue Agents Sinsel and Moore yesterday charged with selling domestic cigars out of boxes that purported to contain imported cigars.

Snyder pleaded not guilty and gave \$1,000 cash bail for examination. Wallack Bros., who manage the Cadillac, said that E. A. Klein, who employs Snyder as manager, pays \$5,000 a year for lease of the stands. If Snyder had been selling fake cigars, however, he said, the lease would be revoked as soon as possible.

BARGE GOES DOWN IN STORM.

One of a String of Five Rams Another, Sending Her to the Bottom.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—The tug *Resolute* arrived in this port to-day, bringing the barge *Morris R.* and reporting the loss of *Barge No. 61*, which sank in the heavy sea near Duck Island, off Westbrook, Conn., on Tuesday night. The tug *Resolute* and the barge *Morris R.* were alongside, towing five barges, of which *No. 61* was third in the string. The hawser connecting *No. 9* and *No. 61* was cut, and the tug *Resolute* and the barge *Morris R.* were alongside, towing five barges, of which *No. 61* was third in the string. The hawser connecting *No. 9* and *No. 61* was cut, and the tug *Resolute* and the barge *Morris R.* were alongside, towing five barges, of which *No. 61* was third in the string. The hawser connecting *No. 9* and *No. 61* was cut, and the tug